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Counsellor

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September, 1958

FIVE YEAR 'NEW DEAL' FOR ALBERTA

BLUEPRINT WELL ADVANCED

Pressure on Alberta's municipalities should be greatly lessened by the recently announced five year "anti-recession development program", according to Hon. A.J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs. In it he saw the fulfilment of "new deal" discussions begun in this Province early in 1956.

"Progress will not end with the scheduled projects now under-way," Mr. Hooke added, "but we believe a five year period is long enough to plan ahead at this time."

The gigantic program was announced by Premier Ernest Manning on August 14. In outlining its scope by radio and television to the people of Alberta, Mr. Manning described it as "the boldest, most aggressive and far-reaching program of its kind ever attempted by any provincial government in Canada."

With few exceptions, all projects in the program are designed to improve the position of the municipalities in Alberta. Major undertakings for each of the five years have been carefully scheduled and an immediate start will be made on many of them to allow for their completion during the year selected.

Here is a partial list of developments (many of which are well advanced on the drawing boards) involved in the program:

- o Erection of 50 modern homes for aged citizens in fifty zones covering the entire Province. Fully furnished and equipped, these will be turned over to the municipalities for local administration.
- o Construction of two large homes (each capable of accommodating 800 senior citizens) to be given to Edmonton and Calgary.
- o Local community improvements (including street paving, recreation centres, parks, swimming pools, picnic grounds and campsites) for some 200 larger Alberta Centres.
- o A provincial hospital patterned after the Mayo Clinic to be located in the City of Calgary.
- o An institution for the care of emotionally-disturbed children.
- o A school for training cerebral palsy and other physically-handicapped children.
- o Expenditures totalling \$350,000,000 for operational costs of schools ... including scholarships for university training.
- o A technical and apprenticeship training centre located in the City of Edmonton.
- o Payment of hospital capital charges now carried by municipalities will be assumed by the Province as from January 1, 1959.
- o Special highway, bridge and public works projects "geared to seasonal fluctuations" to combat unemployment in Alberta.
- o The Municipal Finance Corporation will resume operations next year. Its scope will be broadened to provide capital loans for school and hospital districts as well as for municipalities.
- o Appointment of a permanent advisory board on provincial-municipal relations.

NEW GRANT FOR SPRAYERS

Municipal districts and counties with agricultural service boards may obtain grants amounting to half the cost of special high pressure spraying equipment from the Department of Agriculture. The new program was initiated this spring by the Field Crops Branch. Maximum grant available to any municipality is \$600, with charges to individual



YOUNGSTOWN'S MAIN STREET - Some 33 miles east of Hanna, the Village of Youngstown has a population of 305. Pleasant View Home is nearby. (See picture story on pages 4 and 5).

farmers sufficient to cover operating costs usually being set.

Insects have been a serious menace to farm shelterbelts during the past three years and horticulture experts point out that repeated infestations may kill mature trees as well as new plantings. Most damage in Alberta comes from the spruce sawfly, larch sawfly and spruce spider mite on evergreens, with the leaf rolling caterpillar and leaf-eating beetles attacking deciduous trees.

Sturgeon River and Rocky View were the first municipal districts to take advantage of the new program, and both have been called in to spray trees lining the streets in towns and villages within their boundaries. Provost, Lacombe and Eagle have also been negotiating agreements with the Department of Agriculture so as to obtain the grants.

EARLY COUNCILLOR DIES

Last of the Amisk Creek district's original settlers and councillor for 40 consecutive years, Einar A. Moen died July 18 at the Tofield Municipal Hospital. He was 69.

Coming to the district as a boy in 1894, Mr. Moen was first elected councillor with the establishment of Beaver Lake Municipal District #486 in 1918. Four years later he served his first term as reeve and has been on the council ever since, more than half the time as reeve.

During the forty years the original district became (in 1943) the enlarged Municipal District of Beaver #480 and later changed to the M.D. of Beaver #73, finally becoming the County of Beaver #9 on January 1, 1958.

Mr. Moen will long be remembered for his contribution to the progress of his community.

THIS MONTH

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ROUGH AND TOUGH!

This piece is going to be about safety ... and if you wonder what it has to do with municipal affairs, we shall only answer that safety is one of those fundamentals related to almost anything. In the light of the alarming increase in traffic fatalities and accident statistics generally, safety is everybody's business.

Our original intention was to compose a few lines around the "Slow Down and Live" theme now being featured so extensively in safety campaigns. Then an editorial in The Innisfail Province caught our attention and, finding ourselves in such wholehearted agreement with it, we changed our plan.

The Province editorial feels "the press, safety committees and government agencies have been taking the wrong approach in the plea for reduction of highway accidents. Through the years" (it continues) each of the agencies has been preaching the ways, means and methods of safe driving. They should, we feel, have been telling of the killings, the maimings, the destruction of property caused by careless driving ...

"Rough and tough factual descriptions of the horrible daily deaths on our highway might in word and pictures slow down the speeder, arouse the careless driver and curb the drunken maniac at the steering wheel".

That's good stuff. Without detracting in any way from the motives and efforts of those now conducting educational safety campaigns, there seems no doubt that rougher and tougher methods are called for. We believe that anyone who has watched a burbling victim of a highway accident fight for his life will agree with us.

Go out on any highway today and you'll see drivers (who are probably nice chaps outside an automobile) leap-frogging recklessly as they pass signs asking them to "Drive Carefully". You'll see these types tearing along at 70 or more while their radios plead with them to "Slow Down and Live". You probably know motorists who step on the gas to pass automobiles travelling at the legal limit merely because of a juvenile pride in their cars' pick-up and power.

These are the types who take chances with their own lives and (what really hurts) with the lives of careful drivers and innocent people. They're probably a small percentage of all motorists; but there's enough of them in every line-up to make highway driving a nerve-racking ordeal.

In addition to the "rough and tough" words and pictures for general consumption, we submit the same technique be applied to drivers' licensing regulations. Moreover, we'd like to see authorities really bear down on traffic offenders. We believe they should be given a shock treatment in care and courtesy, graduating only after they have completed a tour of the emergency ward in the nearest hospital. We suggest there should be less compunction in suspending driving privileges. We sincerely believe that "repeaters" should be barred from driving for life.

Kid gloves, guidance and gentle persuasion are obviously not good enough. It's time to get rough and tough.

By ALL means.

THE CHANGING SCENE

Listed below are the municipalities whose status has been changed since January 1, 1957. For general information, the full record of each is included.

CITIES	
Grande Prairie	
Incorporated village	- M.O. April 30, 1914
Established as town	- Proclamation, March 27, 1919
Designated a city	- O.C. 1483/57, September 24, 1957.
	- Effective January 1, 1958
Lloydminster	
Incorporated village	- Ord. 25, 1903 N.W.T.
Formation Alberta Village	- O.C. 399/06 July 6, 1906

Amalgamation as town	- Chap 54 S.A. 1930
Charter Amended	- O.C. 1501/52 October 15, 1952
Raised to city status	- O.C. 411/58 (Alberta) March 17, 1958.
	- Effective October 11, 1957.

TOWNS	
Grande Centre	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 10, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Established as town	- O.C. 437/58 March 24, 1958
	- Effective April 1, 1958
Hinton	
Established as New Town (Amalgamation of Hinton and Drinnan)	- O.C. 494/57 April 15, 1957
	- Effective April 1, 1957
Manning	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 20, 1951
	- Effective December 31, 1951
Proclaimed town	- O.C. 81/57
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Montgomery	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 24, 1957
	- O.C. 518/58, April 9, 1958
	- Effective April 15, 1958
Valleyview	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 21, 1954
Annexation	- B.P.U.C. 18079 June 26, 1956
Established town	- O.C. 215/57 February 5, 1957

VILLAGES	
Bellevue	
Incorporated village	- M.O. February 19, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Bonnyville Beach S.V.	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 31, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1958
Breton	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 10, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Crystal Springs S.V.	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 10, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Dewberry	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 10, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1957
Fort Assiniboine	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 6, 1958
	- Effective January 1, 1958
Island Lake S.V.	
Incorporated village	- M.O. January 6, 1958
	- Effective January 1, 1958
Nampa	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 18, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1958
Wanham	
Incorporated village	- M.O. December 18, 1957
	- Effective January 1, 1958

COUNTIES	
M.D. of Forty Mile #2	became County of Forty Mile #8
	O.C. 1963/57 December 19, 1957
	Effective January 1, 1958
M.D. of Beaver #73	became County of Beaver #9
	O.C. 1964/57 December 20, 1957
	Effective January 1, 1958
M.D. of Wetaskiwin #74	became County of Wetaskiwin #10
	O.C. 1965/57 December 23, 1957
	Effective January 1, 1958

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Edmonton, Alberta.

"... IGNORANCE of THE LAW is NO EXCUSE"

ROLE OF SECRETARY-TREASURERS

BY ALAN BROWNLEE, Q. C.

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. BROWNLEE DURING THE COURSE IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AT THE
BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS (FIRST OF TWO PARTS)

In the strictly legal sense of the word the role of the secretary-treasurer is that of an administrative official charged with the duties of recording and transcribing minutes of council meetings, keeping books and records of transactions, conducting municipal correspondence, sending notices and reports to the Department of Municipal Affairs, to school divisions and other offices and persons and so on. In this sense, the position would not seem to be a very difficult one so long as the Secretary is neat, precise and methodical. These duties are very similar to those imposed upon the secretary of any commercial or industrial corporation. However, when we forget the legal sense and look at actual facts, it is quite obvious that you, as professional secretaries, have a much greater burden imposed upon you, - that is, the burden of steering or guiding your councils as bodies and individual councillors along the path of proper municipal administration and away from the pitfalls which lead to law suits and keep people like myself fully employed.

A good municipal secretary will read and re-read all legislation applicable to municipal districts, particularly The Municipal District Act, so that he will be fully and completely familiar with the powers and duties granted and imposed. While it may not be required of him, there is not the slightest doubt that he must act as the legal conscience of his council, and that if he does not do so, no one else will. This is particularly true with respect to individual councillors who need to be continually reminded of the limitations on the authority of their office.

The amount of guidance offered to a secretary-treasurer is limited to what is set out in the various Acts. He does not (at the moment) have a manual of instructions setting out in careful detail the manner of carrying out municipal procedures; nor does he have any real opportunity to learn the possible consequences of failing to follow the letter of the law. Under these circumstances the only advice that anyone can possibly give him is that on every occasion available to him he should suggest to the council that they adhere rigidly to the Act, and having done so, he has undoubtedly discharged his duty to the best of his ability.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Sometimes circumstances arise which make it almost impossible to follow the required procedure. For example, Alf Hawkins was talking to me the other day about the matter of high grading roads. He pointed out that in order to get earth to put on the grade a councillor might decide that he would have to widen the road allowance. The work has to be done without delay and as a result it is often impractical to hold it up until a by-law can be passed under Section 248(1). The circumstances do not alter the fact that according to law a by-law is necessary. The only suggestion I can make to you is that this might be a proper case to take to the Department of Municipal Affairs with a request that more practical rules be enacted. I have always found that the officials in the Department give very fair and sympathetic attention to your problems and are most co-operative in bringing about amendments so long as they are fair and reasonable both to the Municipality and to its ratepayers.

In a moment I am going to come to the topics of acquisition of land by Agreement and acquisition by expropriation, because I feel that these topics best illustrate the necessity for extreme care on the part of your councils. Before leaving the discussion of the role of secretaries, however, I would like to point out what to me is one very important attribute of a good secretary. To my mind it is indeed a wise secretary who will place a limit on the extent to which he becomes involved in drafting agreements not so much because they are beyond his capabilities, but because they may be beyond his experience and training. My suggestion to you on this point is that except where you have an approved precedent, you should ask the council to permit you to refer the drafting of agreements to your local solicitors. You are all aware of the old principle that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and a municipality which is engaged in a law suit as a result of a defective agreement can certainly not say in its own defence that the document was drafted by the secretary or a councillor who was inexperienced in such matters. I will attempt to illustrate the type of problem that can arise with respect to the preparation of documents.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

One of the most common reasons for acquisition of land is for road construction purposes. As I mentioned above, a councillor may find it necessary to widen the road in order to get earth for grading, while in other cases the council may decide to take land for the purpose of widening the road. Wherever possible the council should while preparing its public works program decide upon the places in which land must be taken for these purposes, and then pass a by-law as required by Section 248 authorizing the purchase of land. Undoubtedly, the council will prefer to acquire the land by agreement with the land owners, but occasionally expropriation will be necessary. I would suggest the following precautions be taken:

1. Try and determine well in advance of actual work just what land you are going to have to acquire.

2. Determine in advance of the commencement of work and before approaching the farmer, how much of his land you will have to take.

3. Approach the various land owners involved and attempt to reach a verbal understanding as to the amount and location of the land you will take and the compensation which you are prepared to pay and he is prepared to accept.

4. Where you have reached agreement, prepare a proper form of Agreement and get it signed by the land owner before starting the work.

5. Where you can't reach an agreement with a land owner, pass an expropriation by-law under Section 255 before entering on the land for any purpose.

6. Complete surveys, if necessary, and obtain transfers of title without delay.

I imagine that a good many councillors are inclined to start work as soon as the various land owners involved have indicated verbally that they are prepared to meet the councillor's terms. This can be very dangerous, firstly, because when the time comes to enter into a written agreement it may be discovered that the councillor and the land owner did not understand each other, and secondly because it may be necessary to obtain the consent of the spouse of the land owner under the provisions of the Dower Act. Keep in mind that wherever the Dower Act applies to any parcel of land, an agreement which does not contain the Dower Consent of the spouse properly administered can be set aside which could result in very considerable trouble.

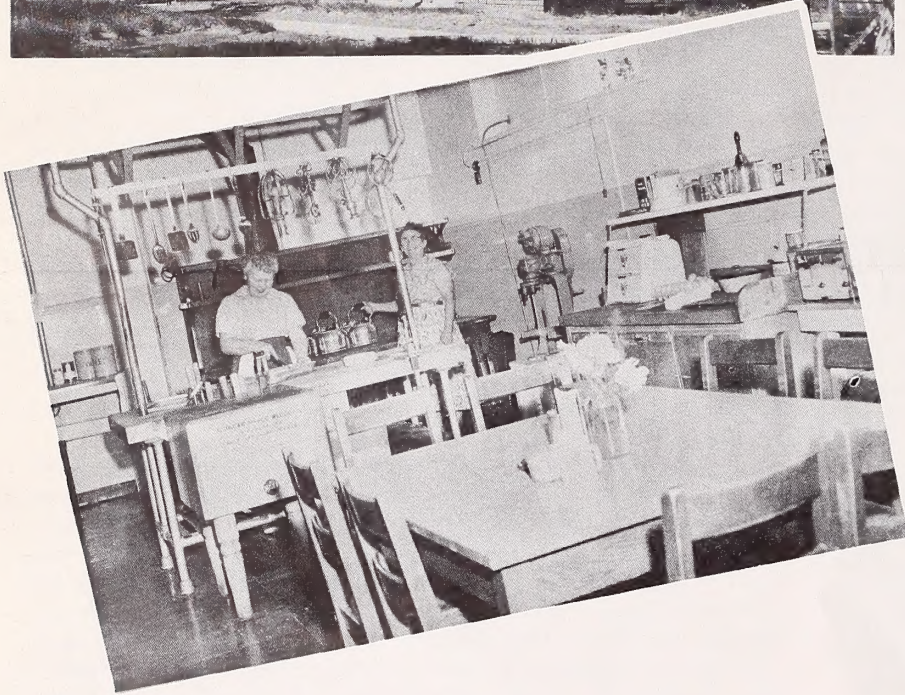
I have recently had occasion to examine an Agreement for the acquisition of lands for a road which illustrates the necessity for care in the preparation of these documents. Most of you apparently use a document entitled "Preliminary Agreement for use in case of any title or for any Work". Apparently this particular form is intended primarily as a right of entry and to set out the amount of compensation that the landowner shall be entitled to receive for the amount of land eventually taken. What I do not like about it is its vagueness, at least in the manner in which it is sometimes used. Apparently it is quite common for the councillor to insert the description of the whole parcel of land in the blank space provided for a legal description, rather than to describe the actual land which it is intended that the municipality shall take. This could lead to difficulties where a farmer might subsequently allege that you have taken much more land than he was told would be taken.

To illustrate, - I had occasion to look at one of these Agreements the other day in a situation where the land owner states that he had discussed the matter with the councillor and had signed the Preliminary Agreement. The work was later done and the farmer states that the municipality took a strip along one boundary of his land approximately four times the width that he had been told by the councillor would be taken. He will therefore take the position either that the councillor

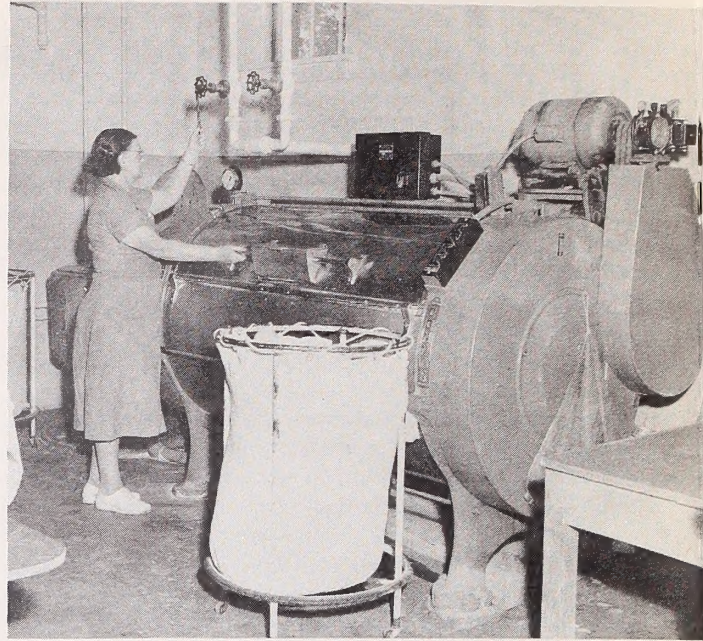
(More on Page 6)

LIFE AT PLEASANT VIEW

HOME FOR AGED MEN



Right: A small stock of smokers' needs, candy bars and drugs adds to the comfort of the guests.



PLEASANT VIEW HOME, near Youngstown, was built in 1920 as a School of Agriculture. In 1946 it was turned over to the Special Areas Board, whereupon \$200,000 of Special Areas funds were spent on converting and equipping it as a home for elderly men. First guest arrived in September, 1947.

The handsome structure is 120 feet by 60 feet and consists of three full floors served by an automatic elevator. Entertainment and church services are held in the large recreation room on the third floor.

The Home provides ample accommodation for 75, but usually those in residence number considerably less than the maximum. Guests are predominantly former residents of the Special Areas, but a number come from other parts of Alberta.

Although Pleasant View is not a nursing home, comfort and safety of the guests are kept constantly in mind. The municipal nurse at Youngstown and doctors from Cereal and Hanna make regular visits to check up on the health needs of the guests.

A small operating deficit is charged against the titled land in the district.

Finest of ingredients go into the food prepared in the big kitchen (left) and varied menus are enjoyed by all.

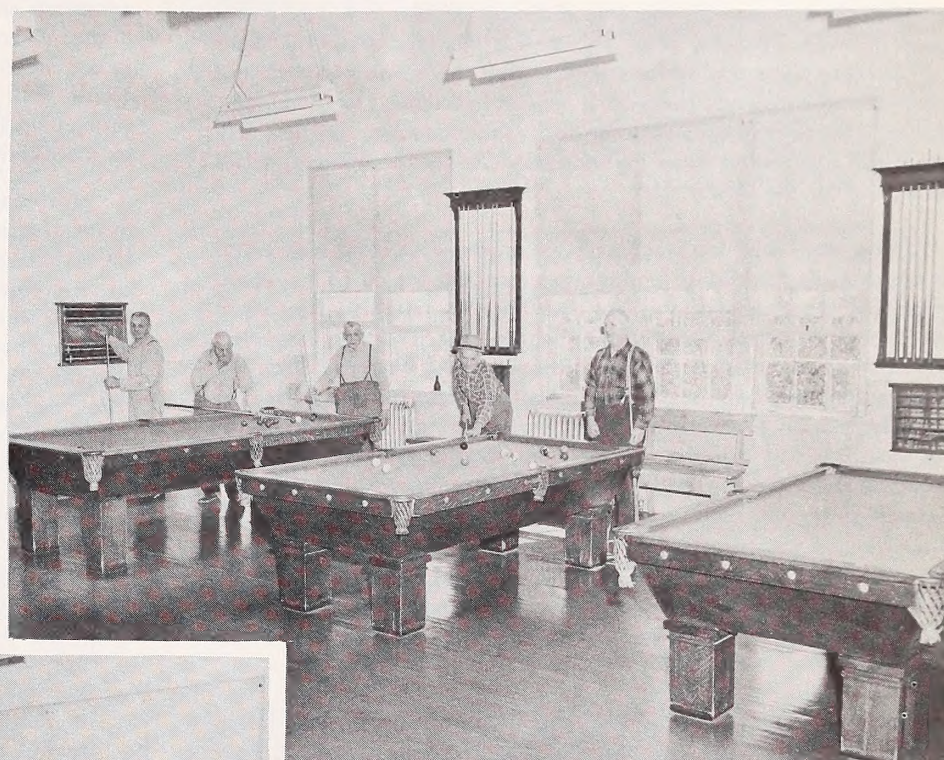
Staff of 13 includes 5 females who work in kitchen and dining room, one of whom (bottom left) prepares for mealtime. The laundry (above) is equipped to handle a large volume of weekly wash. Clothes are mended as necessary by the seamstress.



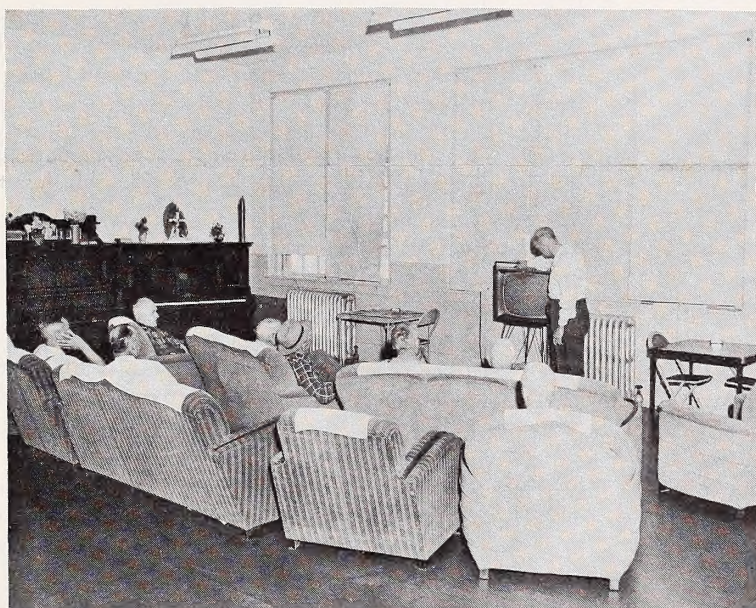


Home library (above) is well patronized. Although reading is varied, western stories are favored. So are western movies shown regularly to the old gentlemen.

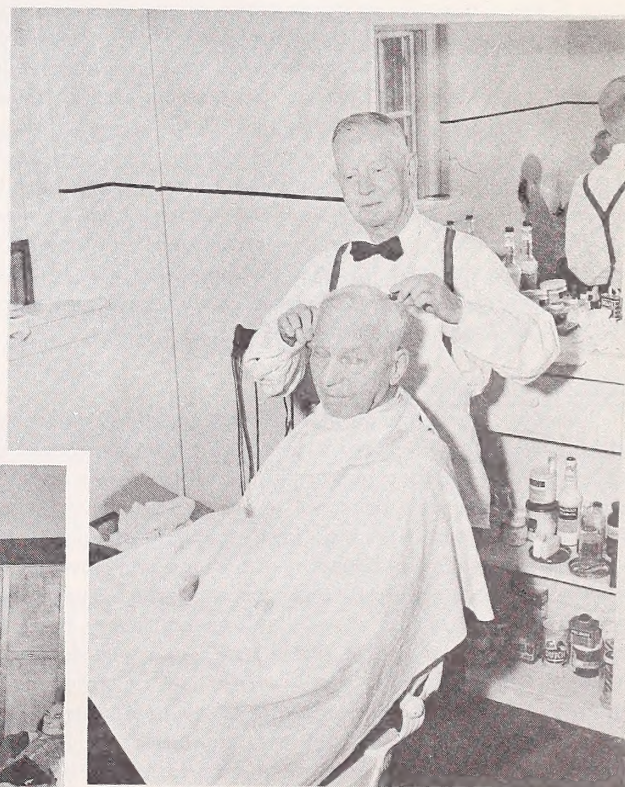
Eight ball in the corner pocket? Watch this. Guests (right) enjoy their pool.



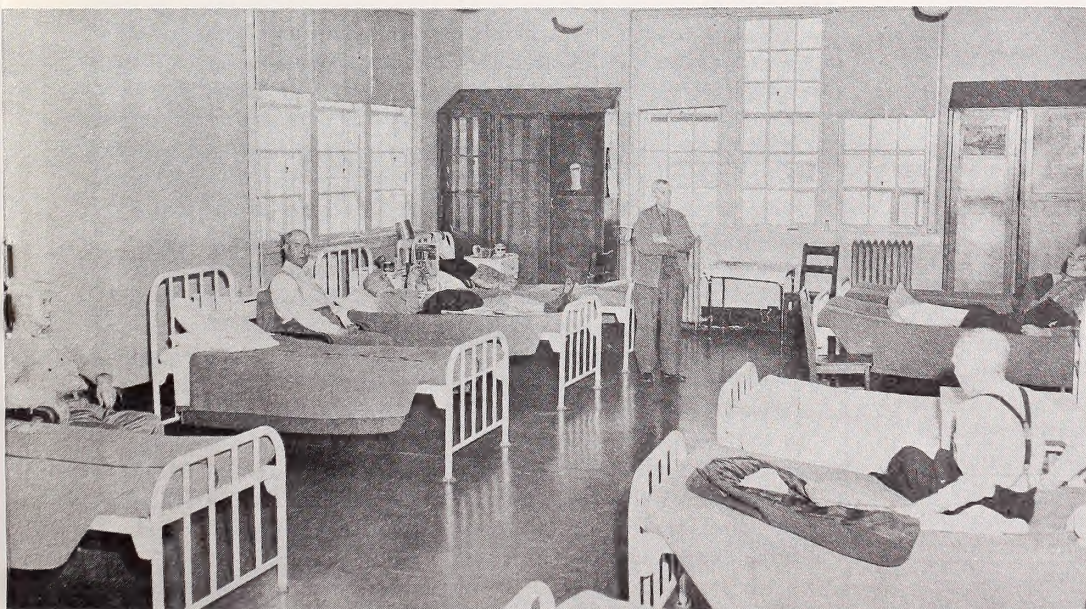
Television, checkers, cards and just reminiscing require serious study. Light chores, a walk about the grounds and puttering in the garden are also favorite pastimes



Haircuts and shaves are free. Barber visits home (below) twice weekly.



Below: Four large dormitories and 8 smaller wards provide sleeping accommodation. Lights are out following news broadcast at 10:15 ... if not before.



All Pictures by
Film and Photo Branch
Department of Economic Affairs

ROLE OF SECRETARY-TREASURERS

(From Page 3)

misrepresented in order to get an Agreement, or alternatively, that the municipality has taken more land than was agreed upon and is therefore guilty of trespass. To avoid this type of difficulty it would seem to me only reasonable that the extent or at least the approximate extent of the intended acquisition should be determined, and some reasonable effort made to describe in the Preliminary Agreement the land to be taken.

Perhaps it may only be intended by your council that this form is really intended to commit the land owner to a price for his land, and for this purpose it may have some value, at least to the extent that it would subsequently become difficult for him to justify an increase in price. Perhaps, also, the form is intended primarily to act as a permit to enter and perform work so that the municipality cannot be charged with trespass. However it may be intended, I would suggest that you give serious consideration to its inadequacies, particularly as it does not appear to have the necessary Consent or Affidavit forms required under the Dower Act.

There may not be too much room for argument in cases where you are simply taking a strip of land along a road allowance, but I would recommend great care where, for example, you might be cutting a road through or across farm lands or where, for a further example, you might be planning to take an Easement for a drainage ditch. In such cases it might be argued effectively that you would be better off to simply pass an expropriation by-law - enter upon the land with your surveyors and plan the route of your road or ditch, after which you could make the required offer of compensation and try and negotiate on a friendly basis with the land owners. At least in this way you will avoid any argument from the landowner that you were taking more land than he anticipated, or that you are going in a different direction than was represented to him. I intend to say a few words later in connection with Easements because to my mind the acquisition of them must be handled with the greatest possible care.

Before leaving the subject of the Preliminary Agreements let me interject two particular comments. Firstly, let me suggest that the land owner's signature should be witnessed by an independent person who is not in any way a part to the Agreement, and not by a municipal councillor or other municipal official. The witness to a legal document can be a very important person in the event of a subsequent dispute. He may be asked to relate any conversation between the municipal councillor and the landowner prior to the signing of the Agreement. If the witness is the councillor, it may be assumed by a Court that he is prejudiced in favor of the council or at least trying to invoke the validity of his own Agreement, and consequently his evidence might not have too much value. On the other hand, if he is an independent person who has no interest in the effect of the contract, his evidence will be much more acceptable to a Court. Secondly, let me suggest that great care should be taken in obtaining the Dower Consent from the spouse of the land owner. I would never suggest that, where it can be avoided, a municipal official should administer the Dower in a contract in which the municipality is involved. It will be much safer to see that the spouse gives her consent before a Commissioner for Oaths, and preferably before a lawyer.

PROBLEM OF EXPROPRIATION

We now turn to the problem of expropriation, which must be resorted to when your councillor cannot reach an agreement as to price and terms upon which a farmer will permit your municipality to take land. Apparently this does not occur too frequently when you are taking land for road widening, firstly because you simply take a strip of even depth along one boundary of his land and move his fence back for him, and secondly because he recognizes the value of the improvement of the road to his property. However, every once in a while you will come across an individual landowner who does not feel that the price offered by the municipality and accepted by all of his neighbors is sufficient, and who will refuse to sign any right of entry. It is at this critical point that the councillor should report to the secretary and arrange to have an expropriation by-law prepared for passage at the next meeting or at a special meeting if the work must be proceeded with at once.

Until the by-law has been passed in strict conformance with the provisions of the Municipal District Act, the councillor should not enter on the land owner's land, nor should he permit municipal employees or municipal machinery to be brought onto the land as this would constitute a trespass at law which would entitle the land owner to claim an injunction prohibiting further entry on his land, and also to claim punitive damages against the municipal district and the

councillor.IT HAPPENED HERE

This situation is exactly what happened within the Municipal District of Rocky View, as a result of which a Court action was taken by the farmer. Without going into too much detail, I would point out that the councillor had obtained a verbal agreement from each farmer other than the claimant. The work started, and the councillor saw the claimant before the machinery was moved onto the claimant's land. Obviously they could not agree on price and terms and the claimant told the councillor that neither he nor municipal employees or machinery were to come on the land. The councillor pointed out to the claimant that the Municipality had the right to expropriate the necessary strip of land, and he therefore took the position with the claimant that the work could go ahead despite the claimant's objections. The councillor was quite right in his understanding that the Municipality could expropriate the strip of land, but he was entirely wrong in that he overlooked that definite procedure had to be followed by the Municipality in exercising the right granted by statute.

The amount of land taken by the Municipality was only about three-quarters of an acre. There had been some damage to fencing for which Mr. Justice Egbert awarded special damages. He then went on to give a judgment in which he awarded the claimant the sum of \$750.00 which amount was intended to cover the loss resulting from the amount of land which was taken together with punitive damages for trespass. It is certainly my impression that he considered the land taken as being comparatively small value and that the large part of this award was of a punitive nature. I think you should be interested in his remarks which were as follows:

"The rest I intend to combine under one heading. I am inclined to think that if I allow damages for the removal of the soil on a footage basis, and then allow damages on top of that, that there might be a duplication of damages, so that to avoid any possible duplication, as I say, I am going to bunch the damages together under one heading. I am going to allow damages in respect of the soil removed, and I particularly have in mind in that connection the drifted soil removed, and I am also taking into account the fact that the Plaintiff was left with a piece of land which will be unproductive for some time unless some expense is gone to to put it back into productivity, and I am taking into account that on this piece of land, it is true not very large in size, he will have to continue to pay taxes, although he will derive no income from it, and I am also going to include in the sum that I award something by way of punitive or exemplary damages. This is not the first case that has come before me where municipal districts have arbitrarily gone ahead and taken people's property, or exercised rights over people's property, without following the provisions set forth in the statutes, which would permit them to do it quite legally. Now, I think it is time that one of these municipal districts is taught a lesson of some sort, because they cannot be permitted to proceed in this arbitrary fashion. I do not know anything worse from a property standpoint that can happen to a man than to have somebody, whether a municipal district, or the Government, or somebody authorized by a Government, to go in and take his property without following the proper procedure outlined by statutes for that purpose. It is bad enough to have your property taken by virtue of the provisions of the statute without having it taken without any conformance with the statute at all".

It seems to me that you should draw this Judgment to the attention of your councils as an illustration of the danger which may result from taking short-cuts.

END OF PART I

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA - Per capita grants for municipalities, local government districts, Indian reserves and other local areas made by the Province of Manitoba under its Unconditional Grants Act will increase 25% for 1958-59 compared to amounts granted in the previous fiscal period. Total cost of the program to the province in 1958-59 will be \$2.5 million. Under the Act, these grants may be used by the municipalities for whatever purposes they consider to be of greatest benefit to their residents. Taxes can be reduced, or, alternatively, services can be expanded. Total assistance provided by the province for education, general grants, and other purposes, to its local governments will total a record \$42.3 million, more than \$10 million greater than the \$31.6 million estimated for 1957-58, and nearly nine times that granted just at the beginning of the post World War II period.

- Municipal Finance News Letter

"The BLACK OIL CAPITAL"CITY OF
LLOYDMINSTER

BY W. M. CARDIFF, CITY CLERK

On January 1st, 1958, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan-Alberta was incorporated as the tenth city of each province by complementary orders-in-council of the Governments of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Known as "The Black Oil Capital", Lloydminster is the site of two refineries with a combined capacity of 7,500 barrels per day from which domestic furnace and Bunker C, asphalt, road oils and some diesel fuel and gasoline are obtained. Industries manufacturing caulking compounds and wood preservatives are also located there.

An abundance of oil and gas, flourishing industries and a prosperous agricultural background make the new city a pivot of business activity in this section of both provinces.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Barr Colonists were the first white people to settle in the Lloydminster district and they were responsible for its name. The Reverend I. M. Barr left Edmonton in the fall of 1902 to select a suitable location on the surveyed route of the Canadian Northern Railway where he could settle a large group of British immigrants.

In the winter of 1903 the Reverend Barr was Rector of Tollington Park church in London, England. He opened an office in Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, and organized the all British Colony that was later known as the Barr Colony. It consisted of almost 2,000 souls, some of whom had substantial financial resources and brought furniture, implements and stock to the new colony.

Before the colonists left England, the Continental Church Missionary Society of London appointed the Reverend George Exton Lloyd as Chaplain to the colonists. He was a man of outstanding character and was a member of the Toronto Queen's Own Regiment during the Riel Rebellion. He later became Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan.

During the voyage from England the colonists lost confidence in Reverend Barr, and offered the leadership to their Chaplain, Reverend G. E. Lloyd.

When the colonists arrived in the Lloydminster district, the Reverend Lloyd established a "Minster" or "Mother Church" and subsequently other churches in the surrounding district.

When the town was later given a name, he was honored by joining his name "Lloyd" to that of "Mother Church" or "Minster" to give the town its name "Lloydminster".

TREK FROM SASKATOON

The colonists left Saskatoon, the nearest railway point 200 miles east of their destination early in April, 1903. They travelled overland by horse and ox-drawn wagons, arriving at the site of their new colony in April and May, 1903.

The hamlet of Lloydminster was located astride the 4th meridian in the North West Territories. Consequently, when the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created with the 4th meridian as the Eastern boundary of Alberta, the budding townsite was partly in Saskatchewan and partly in Alberta.

This condition created much municipal confusion and rivalry as there were set up two separate councils, two public schools, two fire brigades and two of every administrative function.

Lloydminster became a village in the North West Territories, November 30, 1903 with Dr. W. W. Amos as the first overseer.

On July 6, 1906, the Village of Lloydminster, Alberta, was formed and Mr. R. W. Miller was the first overseer.

On April 1, 1907, the Town of Lloydminster in Saskatchewan was incorporated with Mr. H. B. Hall its first Mayor.

The Saskatchewan town of Lloydminster and the Alberta village



LLOYDMINSTER'S FIRST CITY COUNCIL - Seated: W. M. Cardiff, City Clerk; V. U. Miner, Q.C., Mayor; Alderman F. G. Turvey. Standing: Thos. Steele, Work's Superintendent; Aldermen E. G. Mitchell, R. A. Robertson, N. Ewanowich, E. G. Hudson and Wm. Zier. Since the picture was taken, Mr. Zier has been replaced by W. W. Sloan.

of Lloydminster carried on as separate municipalities until May 20, 1930 when the two were amalgamated by special acts of the Governments of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Harold Huxley became the first mayor of the combined community.

From May 20, 1930, the affairs of the Town of Lloydminster have been administered by one council, comprised of a mayor and six councillors elected for two year terms with no residence stipulations and at the present time four of the members are Saskatchewan residents and three are Alberta. During this time the town was governed by the provisions of the Lloydminster Charter, based on the Town Act of Saskatchewan and approved by complementary orders-in-council of both provinces.

TENTH CITY

Since incorporation on January 1, 1958, the city has been governed under a new Charter based on the Saskatchewan City Act and it likewise has been approved by both provinces by complementary orders-in-council.

While there are some administrative difficulties to overcome though being in two provinces there are also some advantages. Government grants are received from the Province of Alberta under the Municipal Assistance Act, based on the population of the Alberta portion of the city. Loans at favorable interest rates have also been available from the Alberta Government for projects in the Alberta portion of the City.

The Assessment Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Municipal Affairs supplies to us free of charge, the services of professional property valuers to re-assess every five years, the whole of the city, and yearly services for the necessary pick-ups and revaluations. The whole of the city is in a Saskatchewan Health District and full and complete medical health services are provided with the greatest percentage of the cost borne by the Province of Saskatchewan. The natural gas installation inspections are also carried out by the province, free of charge.

GOVERNMENTS CO-OPERATIVE

The Governments of both provinces are very co-operative and when any certain acts are found to be desirable, no difficulty is encountered in having it made applicable to the whole of the composite area by complementary orders-in-council.

Three of the public schools, comprising 26 rooms, are located in the Alberta portion of the city and one 4-roomed public school is situated in Saskatchewan as well as the 16-roomed composite high school. Both public and high schools are administered by the Saskatchewan Department of Education with operational grants paid by both provinces based on the number of pupils from each province.

The Lloydminster Hospital is a municipal enterprise comprised of the whole city of Lloydminster and portions of the Alberta Municipal District of Vermilion River No. 71 and the Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities of Britannia No. 502 and Wilton No. 472. The formation of the Hospital District was also approved by complementary orders-in-council of both provinces. The present hospital was built in 1917 and has since been enlarged to its present 90 bed capacity.

The assessment valuation of land, improvements and business in
(More on Page 8)



PICTURE HISTORY



THEN . . . We could be wrong, but we take this for Meridian Avenue on August 7, 1904, fifteen months after the first house was erected in the future city of Lloydminster. Building to the left bears the sign "Hall Scott & Co." (Ernest Brown Collection Photo)



. . . AND NOW - Meridian Avenue today. Lights, automobiles and service stations, parking meters, traffic signs and the motion picture theatre speak perhaps more eloquently than the modern buildings of changes in 54 years. The whole of the street is in Saskatchewan but the buildings on the west (left) side are in Alberta.

The CITY of LLOYDMINSTER (From Page 7)

the Alberta portion of the city is \$2,425,545.00 and the total assessment of the Saskatchewan portion is \$2,516,170.00 for a total of \$4,941,715.00. Land is assessed at its fair value and improvements at 60% of 1938 construction costs.

The population of the city is 5,387; 2737 in Alberta and 2650 in Saskatchewan. The population has grown from 1841 in 1946 and gives every indication of continuing steady growth.

There is an estimated population of 1000 in subdivisions adjacent to the City limits and the Saskatchewan Government has suggested that these areas be annexed to the City. So far, however, the Alberta Government hasn't sanctioned the step, in spite of the fact that some industries have requested it as it is realized that their taxes should go to the municipality supplying services to their employees . . . all of whom reside within the City limits.

TRAFFIC HEADACHES

Toronto began as a series of landholdings stretching back from the lake which were gradually cut up into subdivisions. That is why we have more blind alleys and dead end streets than you will see in a British thriller film . . . Winnipeg's Portage Avenue, often advertised as the widest street in the world (which it isn't), is a comfortable hundred feet wide because the creaking Red River carts of the early days had to have room to turn around. Vancouver's imposing Lion's Gate Bridge built about twenty years ago for \$6 million is already obsolete and will soon be a scene of utter chaos.

- Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Chairman,
Metropolitan Toronto Council.



SECRETARY'S CALENDAR

Municipal District Act

Every Month

5th-Within 5 days after the end of each month, secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council and enter in the minutes. Sec. 61(v).

Town and Village Act

Every Month

15th - Secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their distribution, submit to council at next meeting and enter in the minutes. Sec. 67(r).

Oct. 15 - Election day. Sec. 134(2).

Oct. 27 - First statutory meeting. Sec. 46(1).

Oaths of office. Sec. 40(1) and 95(1).

Appointments first meeting - Mayor (village only). Sec. 44 & 49(1)

Appoint Deputy Mayor

Appoint representative to attend school divisional board meetings (if applicable). Sec. 58(2).

Set dates, time and place of regular meetings. Sec. 48(1).

Assessment Act

Assessment of property which should have been assessed prior to July 1st and was missed, may be made prior to October 15. Sec. 31.

Adopt current year assessment for next year by by-law not later than October 31. Sec. 17.

Publication and notification of preparation of the roll. Sec. 30.

VAN REGULATIONS TIGHTENED

School children boarding and leaving school vans have been afforded a greater measure of protection from passing traffic as a result of new regulations calling for flashing red signal lights at the front and rear of all school vans. On two lane highways, motorists approaching a stopped van from either direction must come to a complete stop and may not proceed until the school bus resumes motion; the driver indicates by a signal that he may pass; or the flashing signals stop.

New regulations stipulate that all school vans other than a passenger car type used as a school bus shall be equipped with two alternately flashing red warning signal lamps on the front and rear of the vehicle. The lamps will be controlled by two switches - an automatic door-operated switch, and a spring-return manual switch. In addition, a manually operated switch is required to disconnect the entire system in the event the vehicle should be used for purposes other than transporting children.

Alberta school vans are painted a characteristic chrome yellow color and must bear the signs "School Bus" both front and rear. A "Stop on Signal" sign must also be painted on the rear of the bus.

On a four-lane or divided highway only motorists approaching the school van from the rear will be required to stop.

- Within Our Borders.

DON'T!

- DON'T swim alone.
- DON'T swim at unsupervised swimming places.
- DON'T dive into unknown water. Rocks and branches may be hidden.
- DON'T swim after eating. Wait at least two hours.
- DON'T swim when overheated. Cool off gradually first.
- DON'T swim until you become exhausted particularly if the water be cold.
- DON'T swim after dark.
- DON'T panic if you should get into difficulties. You must think clearly if you are to do the right thing.
- DON'T "duck" or push bathers into water. Playfulness may cost a life.
- DON'T go out in a small boat unless you are a competent swimmer or are wearing a life preserver.
- DON'T overload any boat, large or small. One person for each seat is a good rule.
- DON'T use any boat that is not completely seaworthy.
- DON'T go out in a boat in stormy weather.
- DON'T stand up in a boat or canoe. Learn to handle watercraft.
- DON'T change places in a small boat.
- DON'T leave the boat if it capsizes. Cling to it until rescued.
- DON'T use home-made rafts or logs as boats.